

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII..... No. 40

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Forty-second street.—Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Hall of the University, Washington square.—Rev. Dr. Dams. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK.—Rev. Dr. H. H. H. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—Rev. Charles B. Smith, on the "WATER FARE AND THE PILGRIM COMPASS." Morning, afternoon and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Bishop Bedell. Morning.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. Dr. Evans. Evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. David Milner. Morning and evening.

DODWORTH STUDIO BUILDING, Fifth avenue.—Rev. Henry Blanchard, on "GOOD SONS, JESUS, CHURCH." Afternoon.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY. Morning and evening.

FOURTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. A. M. Scott, on "THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLURALISM IN RELIGION." Evening.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR. Rev. S. F. Dunham. Morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Earle. Morning, afternoon and evening.

MARION HALL.—THE ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS. Morning.—Mrs. Emma J. Bellamy. Evening.—Judge Ed. Morse.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TENTH STREET.—Rev. John Cotton Smith. Afternoon.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—Rev. Clarence Giles. Morning and evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—Sermon in the morning: Services for dear Mary in the afternoon, and a Lecture in the evening.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—Morning.—Rev. G. C. Egan, on "THE RESURRECTION MOUNTAIN—SINAI AND CALVARY." Evening.—"TOO LATE FOR THE WEDDING."

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. F. Ober. Morning and evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. S. Holzer, D. D. Morning and evening.

TRINITY CHURCH, West Twenty-fifth street.—CHORAL SERVICE AND SERMON. Evening.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Bishop Snow, on "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES." Afternoon.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Bleeker street.—Rev. Day K. Lee, on "THE PARABLE OF THE AGNES." Evening.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Morning and evening.

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH, Chrystie street.—Rev. P. Evans. Afternoon.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 9, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris and Madrid yesterday, we have the important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon has altered his policy toward the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. His Majesty evinces a disposition to abandon his position of champion of the Holy See. Assured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome, the imperial diplomacy with the Holy See has become colder, while the friendly relations hitherto existing with Victor Emmanuel are to be renewed.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, is forced to dissolve the Papal Legion which, being recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon "Gaiter" objects to its service in the cause of the Holy See.

By special cable telegram from Florence, dated yesterday, we learn that Admiral Farragut remained in the Italian capital a much honored visitor. The United States fleet was at Spezia.

By special telegram from Abyssinia, forwarded by way of Alexandria and Malta, and from London through the Atlantic cable, we learn that a strong force of British troops advanced from the camp at Senafe towards the interior on the 25th of January. Water had been bored for according to an American plan, and was found in abundance near the English line of march. The coast route had been lighted by the English for naval purposes. The camp followers from India were being returned home. The Egyptian Governor of Quasowah was recalled, with, it is said, the approval of the British authorities.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday afternoon, February 8.

Count Blumack is invalided and will travel for some months on sick leave, vacating the Premiership of North Germany. A new Cabinet was formed in Greece. Yirubide, of Mexico, has taken service in the Papal Zouaves. A fierce riot took place in Cork during an unsuccessful attempt to rescue a Fenian captive.

Congress 93% in London. Five-twentieths 71% a 71% in London, and 75% in Frankfurt.

Cotton active, with middling uplands at 54. a 54c. Breadstuffs and provisions without marked change.

Our special correspondence and newspaper reports from Europe embrace very interesting details of our cable dispatches to the 25th of January.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The session of the House, according to agreement on Friday, was yesterday devoted to general debate. Messrs. Hunter, of Indiana, and Clarke, of Ohio, addressed the House on the financial question, the former arguing that the present depression in business has been caused by the partial failure of the crops, the contraction policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the action of the democratic party in delaying the reconstruction of the Southern States. Mr. Clarke favored the payment of the five-twentieths in lawful currency, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes and the restoration of the free banking system, but he had no banks of issue. Messrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire, and Johnson, of California, spoke on the political questions now agitating the country, after which the House adjourned until Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a special telegram from Mazatlan, Mexico, dated on the 1st inst., we have further reports of the revolution in Sinaloa. The revolutionists are uniting their forces to attack Governor Rubi. They have had one fight, and a decisive battle is daily expected. The Governor, it was thought, would be sustained by the forces of President Juarez. General Martinez proclaimed himself Governor of Sinaloa on the 15th ult., and called for a loan of \$100,000. Several bodies of regular troops have declared in his favor. The riot in Durango has been suppressed. An American woman was found murdered near Guadalupe, with seven stilette stabs about her breast and heart. From Brownsville we have news of revolutions in several Mexican States. An expedition from Toluca was marching on the capital, Canales, Querango and Carral were organizing a revolution in Tamaulipas, and their agents were in Brownsville purchasing arms and munitions of war.

The House Reconstruction Committee held a long and animated session yesterday on the recent Johnson-Grant correspondence referred to by the House. Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell urged that a resolution of impeachment be at once reported. A sub-committee of three was appointed to examine witnesses and further investigate the matter, who will report to the full committee at an early day. General Grant has been subpoenaed, and will probably testify before the Committee on Monday.

A resolution was adopted in the New York State Constitutional Convention yesterday directing the secretary to notify absent members that their immediate attendance is required to take final action upon the adoption and mode of submitting the new constitution to the people for its ratification or rejection. Section seven of article seven of the present constitution was adopted, instead of the first section of the report of the Committee on the Bill Springs.

The National Commercial Convention, which has been in session in Boston for several days, yesterday

adopted the finance and currency report which was submitted on Friday, and adjourned sine die.

The Georgia conventionists yesterday adopted an ordinance to provide means for defraying the expenses of the Convention by the imposition of a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on all taxable property in the State, to be collected before the 1st of May next.

In the Florida Convention they are having lively times. The minority party held three sessions yesterday in secret, and have nominated a State ticket. A mass meeting of the negroes had been called for the purpose of approving of their action, and threats of violence against the majority were indulged in at the meeting.

The full vote of eight counties in the Alabama election foots up 18,180, mostly negroes. The constitution will probably be rejected.

Our correspondents in the Southern States furnish interesting accounts of the proceedings in the Reconstruction Conventions, which will be found on the eleventh page of this morning's Herald.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday afternoon a petition was received requesting that Seventh avenue be paved with Belgian pavement. A resolution to prevent the sprinkling of salt on the railroad tracks was adopted. Resolutions in favor of paving a number of streets with the Nicholson pavement were adopted.

The Fifth avenue extension project was argued yesterday before the committee of the Board of Aldermen. Several propositions were advanced by persons whose interests are affected by the movement and the committee adjourned to Saturday next at noon.

In the Board of Aldermen orders were passed directing the laying of Nicholson pavement in several streets, and a lively discussion took place as to the propriety of lighting up the new streets in the upper portion of the city where the houses are few and far between.

The line steamship City of New York, Captain Hancock, will sail from pier 45 North river at noon to-morrow (Monday), for Queenstown and Liverpool, touching at Halifax, N. S., to land mails and passengers. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-morrow.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold was strong and closed at 142½.

Business in commercial circles yesterday was light, the market with but few exceptions being extremely quiet. Holders were firm in their views, however, in consequence of the firmness in gold, and previous prices for almost all articles were sustained. Cotton, though quiet, was steady. Cotton was less active but firm at 20c. for middling upland. On "Change" flour was moderately active but at irregular prices. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn was in fair demand and advanced 1c. a 2c., while oats were ½c. higher and quite active.

Pork, though quiet, advanced about 25c. per bbl. Other kinds provisions were moderately active and very firm. Naval stores were quite active and firm. Petroleum was dull, and bonded was about ½c. lower.

Freights were slightly firmer but without activity. The live stock markets were without special change. Beef cattle were selling at from 12c. to 15c., with arrivals of 121 head at Communipaw and about six oxen loads at Hudson City. Swine were selling at 8½c. a 9½c. for good to prime. 200 head arrived at the Fortsch street yards. No arrivals at Communipaw.

Mexican Affairs.—Inside Revolutionists and Outside Adventurers.

We must not forget Mexico. Having worried Napoleon out of that unhappy country and brought the model empire of his man Maximilian to a bloody end, having secured the restoration of Juarez and the republic in the national capital, we are in a measure bound to see to it that there is an end of Mexican anarchy. How is Juarez getting on?

If he were asked the question he would probably answer, "Much better than your wise men at Washington are getting on with their work of Southern reconstruction." Still, the outlook from the halls of the Montezumas is somewhat dismal. They have just put down a revolution in Yucatan, with the usual shooting of a batch of prisoners, and great are the rejoicings of the government over this achievement. Had not old Santa Anna, however, been seized from that United States vessel at Campeche and finally packed off to Havana, it is probable that Juarez would have been again by this time a distinguished exile in New Orleans or New York. But as the failure of one revolution, *pronunciamento* in Mexico only leads to another, poor Juarez, like Montezuma, will not be permitted to sleep upon a bed of roses.

There were rumors the other day at Vera Cruz that several Mexican generals had pronounced against the powers that be, and from Havana (February 7) we have the report that an insurrection had broken out at Tampico, that the rebels held possession of the city, and that some government gunboats were blockading the port.

This is not an encouraging exhibit in behalf of the republic; but the worst remains to be told. From the disclosures made of the inside machinery of the late empire it would appear that the Mexican chiefs adhering to Maximilian were, from his own showing, little better than treacherous cutthroats and robbers. Nor does Mexican history furnish us any satisfactory evidence that the adherents of Juarez are much better. The rule for many years in Mexico has been the *pronunciamento* and the market. Where a military leader has been sufficiently enterprising to raise an armed body of a few thousand men he has pronounced his authority over a State as a starting point for the central government; when the government has been strong enough to muster an army to deter any such opposition the generals of this army have quarrelled among themselves, and the sharpest of them has come into power. When an ambitious man of a military turn of mind cannot muster volunteers enough to take possession of a State or a city, he begins with some small town, the collection of his forced contributions and conscriptions in view of larger operations. But if he can muster no force adequate to the seizure of even a small town, he takes to the road and the mountain passes and becomes a professional highway robber.

Another thing peculiarly Mexican is the looseness of the bonds which bind his followers to the military leader. Thus the soldiers, for instance, of Canales to-day, if beaten by Escobedo, will be the followers of Escobedo to-morrow. They have no interest in this or that party, or leader, or *pronunciamento*, beyond their chances of pay and plunder. The mass of the Mexican people are Indians, and war is their normal condition. It is only against the foreign invader that they can be, to any extent, united; and this sentiment of patriotism they have honestly inherited from the invasion of Cortez.

With the removal of the invader, however, they relapse into their normal condition of Indian warfare, as modified by forty years of Mexican revolutions under the management of the dominant revolutionary Spanish race.

There is yet another thing which contributes immensely to shorten the term of any Mexican President or Dictator. It is the spoils and plunder of the national treasury. These supplies, raised by heavy taxes and forced contributions, are generally appropriated to the last dollar by the leaders in possession. We have never heard of a Mexican ex-President who was a poor man. Santa Anna, after squandering millions, is said to be worth millions to-day. This system of official spoliation

has, perhaps, as much as any other cause, resulted first in tapping and then absolutely appropriating the estates of the Church. Now, with these estates used up, and with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country impoverished, and with all these fighting factions and military aspirants out at the elbows, the question recurs, What security is there for law and order under Juarez, or for the continuance of his administration till next Christmas? His only security is a powerful army, consolidated by good pay. But how is he to raise the money from a destitute country?

This brings us to the second branch of our text—the adventures from the outside, who go to Mexico as a Tammany sachem goes into our Board of Aldermen—"on the make." Jobs is the word. Juarez and his associate leaders, with Maximilian in full blast, had their hands full of these jobs, and so had Max, including land grants for colonies, land grants for railroads and telegraphs, mining and manufacturing privileges, express companies, steamships, and loans from ten to fifty millions on land and mining securities. The latest project we hear of is one for uniting Mexico with the United States by a system of railroads—a project which is said to have been referred to a government commission. Very well. In these jobs we foresee the absorption of Mexico. We would, however, in this connection, suggest to Mr. Seward the saving precautions of some comprehensive treaty with the Mexican government now, and some law of Congress to save the Treasury against an enormous budget of Gardner claims, in the shape of indemnities at some future day to American speculators and adventurers in Mexico for their losses in loans, and mines, and railroads, and colonies, and express companies, and telegraphs, made up from the pattern of the famous Gardner claim of half a million for damages to his mines in the moon.

The Spectacular Drama and the Morals of the Metropolis.—Action and Reaction of Force.

Voltaire, whose witticisms were always best with the bead on them, was right when he uttered or wrote the remark that one year of war would breed more vice than forty years of peace, though he might have added, with more appositeness, the further comment that one year of war breeds more vice than forty years of peace can cure. Of the former aphorism New Yorkers, and in fact Americans in general, have proved the truth; and the kernel of the latter the present state of the drama and literature are fast demonstrating to have the genuine meat of soundness and sense about it. The legitimate drama—the old, though bold, naturalistic enactment of tragedy and comedy—is dead, and there has taken its place a thing of paint and powder, which is neither dramatic nor anything else, except a mere appeal to the sensuous imagination, to say nothing of appeals to the sensual itself. Judging from the vast patronage elicited by the spectacular drama, which is only another name for semi-nude femininity trimmed with gauze and labelled fairly pageant, just by way of appeasing the scruples of the fastidious—judging from this and from reeking masses of literary garbage weekly produced by Nassau street, Spruce street and other publishers, a moral rot seems to have eaten into the very heart of the body politic. Even on Broadway the issuance of indecent publications is carried on to some extent; the illustrated papers, with few exceptions, teem with disgusting details in wood-cut of criminality; art, high art, has caught a tinge of the taint, and panders to the popular taste for the sensational; and in the drama, translated from picture into spectacle, the popularity of prurience is attested by the fact that the income returns of the various New York theatres demonstrate that exhibitions like the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn"—which means a dozen "Black Crooks" done up in a single theatrical quid—are more remunerative than masterpieces of histrionic creation enacted by masters of the histrionic art. There is no disguising it, as a people we are rapidly learning to swallow large doses of vice, without even the ceremony of sugar-coating it; we are fast verging upon that state of public morals in which vice and pandering to vicious instincts are reckoned as luxuries to be moderately indulged in. The pulpit is powerless, both by reason of its want of comprehension of the needs of the country and by reason of its affected and mincing cant that certain moral evils are unmentionable in good society; literary men are powerless, for the reason that no publisher can be mentioned who will take the risk of publishing a book strong with healthy and vigorous thought; the lecture room is powerless, for the reason that lectures which are not in a certain sensational sense popular cannot be made remunerative to the clubs and societies out of the needs of which itinerant lecturers eke their subsistence. These facts may be unpalatable to American self-consciousness; but they are facts, nevertheless—facts so hard that not even a Gradgrind could have demanded harder. That they are facts, therefore, may as well be acknowledged, since the recognition of a disease is the first step of the physician, and the ascertaining of its diagnosis and the prescription of the remedy are but secondary.

From 1860 to 1864 may be reckoned as the period during which a certain cancerous affection of public morals was developing itself. Previous to the former year it is doubtful whether the spectacular drama would have succeeded. Previous to that year also it was the boast of the metropolis that most of its doubtful publications, the offices of which the police sought and could not find, were emanations of Bostonian prurience. Boston had long before caught the knack of deft insinuation, illustrated with slatternly woodcuts. It was there that the literature of the illustrated yellow covers was first originated—at least so far as American origination is concerned—and it was thence that the New York market was principally supplied. They were always fond of turning a penny with illustrated almanacs, those Bostonians; and they seem to have always taken very naturally to turning a penny in any way in which a penny could be turned.

The true Yankee has very high notions of duty and conscience; but just whisper in his ear that the thing is remunerative and the Yankee will take to it, conscience to the contrary notwithstanding. Boston would not at that day have tolerated the spectacular—not at all—because it was pandering, expressed in plain English; but Boston always had a habit of gloating in secret over bad imitations of Paris

prints, because that could be done with the utmost propriety of externals and when nobody was looking. Besides, Boston was at that time the American Athens, and if an authenticated Athenian cannot indulge in what he likes it is a greater pity than was ever heard of by an Iago.

For some years, therefore, Boston had a monopoly of the market; and in literary pandering, all America sat at her feet and was taught, until at last the pupil outdid the master. Moreover, ten years since it was the fashion to swallow Bostonians without seasoning, especially in New York; though New Yorkers have since found out that the said diet should not be taken without plentiful salt—a lesson for which America has paid some billions of dollars. Previous to the war, therefore, most of the New York demand for prurience was supplied by Boston production; but since then the metropolis has managed to glut its own market. It is even doubtful whether in the last decade New York would have tolerated the spectacular; though latterly New York has been taught to tolerate almost anything.

The reasons for this life deeper down than is generally argued, and cannot be accounted for upon the principle of the superficial aphorism of Voltaire. There has been within the past ten years a rapid Parisianization of the American people. We ape Parisian ways of "doing things"; we bedeck ourselves with gaudy Parisian tinsel; we are fast imbibing the Parisian code of morals. The young men of New York, as a majority, comprehend nothing of what is meant by the old Saxon word "home." The general adoption of the restaurant system of living has been one of the causes of this decadence of sturdy moral health; for the restaurant system, though comparatively harmless in itself, presupposes the lodging house and its utter want of moral restraint. Sleeping in a house where one knows and cares for nobody, and breakfasting at a table where it is nobody's business what one eats, how one eats it, or how one behaves during the process, form the component parts of a mode of life which, though general, is to the utmost degree pernicious. Than this even the boarding house is better, since in the latter irregularities have at least a tendency to provoke inquiry and unloose the tongue of gossip; and gossip, though very contemptible in itself, is one of the great conservators of morals. In our modes of life, therefore, owing to the general prevalence of the lodging house system, there is an unwholesome lack of moral rein; and in our diet, owing to the general unhealthiness of restaurant cookery, there is a feverish stimulation which breeds prurience.

For the sake of moral straightness one ought always to be at home somewhere, to be acquainted with somebody and in a measure responsible to somebody; and there is not the slightest doubt that, could reliable statistics of the growth of the lodging house and restaurant system be tabulated, that system of existing would be found to have been a prolific source of moral aberration. Other causes have been more or less actively operative, but this is one of the main ones, and through it and several other causes the Parisianization of New York has gone on until the metropolis has become to America what Corinth was to Greece.

As a people, too, we are too passive in certain respects. We tolerate with a sardonic grin or a grim attempt at witicism what we ought to taboo with downright emphasis, and omit to apply the caustic to the cancer, muttering that it is not worth the trouble; and thus the cancer is left to eat out the moral vitality of the public, and spectacles of ballet pagentry and emanations of literature in yellow, parti-colored and illustrated covers are left to work their way as they will. A little leaven leavens the whole lump. There is demand and there would not be supply; the relations of the two are inexorable. The "Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and the literary and artistic insinuations which nobody can trace to their publication offices are but the legitimate fruitage of that Parisianization of fashions and morals which pervades the whole fabric of society. We shall presently out-Paris Paris itself, even in the pagentry of the ballet. It is not the "Black Crook" which has crept into manners and morals, it is manners and morals which have developed into "Black Crooks."

Our Musical Amateurs and Cheap Charity.

We have already earned the reputation in New York of educating and presenting to both America and Europe many *prime donne* who have done exalted honor to the lyric stage. We need hardly mention the familiar names of Patti, Van Zandt, Kellogg, Phillips, Morensi and Harris. But there is another class, not within the sacred circle of the profession, which New York is educating in the same line, but occupying a humbler position, and as yet little known to fame. We allude to the many amateur singers who occasionally astonish the critical ear at private concerts. Among these young ladies are to be found voices of infinite purity and power, both as *soprano* and *contralto*, and a cultivation that one does not expect to meet in an amateur. There is to be found also in this same class a good deal of the finest capacity for stage delineations—great dramatic talent, in fact, that only needs a little nurturing to develop itself into what is recognized as genius. This mine of artistic wealth, we are sorry to say, is not being worked as assiduously as it ought. Mr. Leonard Jerome, it is true, has done much to convince us of the existence of this talent by the evidences produced at his theatre, where we have had occasionally as good acting by amateurs as any theatre in the metropolis can produce. There is not a week in which some rare gifts of voice and merits of style are not presented at some private concert or soiree. It is desirable that their talents should be cultivated and these young ladies encouraged in the prosecution of their studies by a substantial sympathy. We give balls and suppers for purposes of charity and lavish vast sums of money on them; sometimes, perhaps, to little use. Now, there is economy in charity, as in all other things, and perhaps the cheapest and most profitable way to dispose of our charitable gifts would be to sustain our young amateur artists by giving a series of concerts for their benefit. For example, why should not such men as A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor and our other millionaires inaugurate this movement?

The success of these young ladies would amply repay for all the favors expended on them by the honor they would reflect upon the city where they received their early culture

and the pleasure they would contribute to our musical community in the future.